

## The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1900.

RICHMOND IN 1866 AND IN 1900.

We have a copy of the Richmond Dispatch of May 11th, 1866, from which we take the following editorial paragraph:

"The citizens of Richmond are patriotic and liberal, but the war has impoverished them more fully, perhaps, than any other body of the Southern people. This community was for four dreadful years in the center of the conflict, and upon it have been heavily all the burdens, all the losses, all the evils of those trying times. It was drained of its resources, and all its vigor and manhood by every fresh necessity of the Confederacy, and all know how often those dire necessities arose—each time those fearful and exalting demands upon those who were ill able to bear the imposition. Yet how eagerly did Richmond respond, while she had the capacity, to every call for more money and for more men! Her record in this respect is noble, and she has the consolation of knowing that she exhausted herself for a great though unfortunate cause. The crowning misfortune that almost made her a pauper in the land was the conflagration that occurred on the evacuation. Square after square, street after street were laid in ashes, and the property that might have been rescued from the devouring flames went to satiate the more pillage and greedy appetite of wholesale pillage. It is then no miserly complaint that the citizens of Richmond are poor. What little means they have are devoted to the rebuilding of the desolated district."

Few men of the present generation realize what the distress and desolation of the city were at the time this article was written, but some faint idea of it may be had by reading the above extract from the pen of a writer who, at the time that he wrote, was looking out upon the burnt walls that stood as so many specters. When we go out into that district now and see the substantial brick buildings there, and no trace whatever of the fire, when we see the busy throngs on the streets, when we go farther up town and see the magnificent stores and the beautiful residences and evidences of every hand of progress and prosperity, then it is that we realize what Richmond has done within a period of thirty-five years. It is marvellous. It is encouraging. It is enough to make every Richmonder proud of his city, and prouder still of the brave men who could not only fight in time of war, but could fight quite as gallantly and heroically in time of peace.

After all, it is the men, and not the location, that make a city. Richmond is eligibly located, and it possesses many natural advantages, but it would never have recovered from the terrible blow which it received during the war if its men had been plucky and enterprising and intelligent and determined. Some of these men are still here, thank God, and the younger ones are descendants largely of the men who passed through the fiery ordeal and built up the walls of our desolated city. These men are going on to still greater achievements, and we believe that during the next several years Richmond will even surpass the splendid record which she has already made.

The time is auspicious. Let us continue to pull together and work and advance. Let us offer inducements to capitalists to come in, and let us offer inducements to those at home to develop. Let us keep up the fight that has been going on since the city was desolated by war, and there will be greater triumphs as we go forward.

BANNAISM.

The proposal to nominate Mark Hanna for the Presidency has not been taken seriously, and we do not believe that it will be. The people of this country will never consent to put a man like Mr. Hanna in the White House. Personally he may be all right. We know nothing about that, but politically he is all wrong. Mr. Hanna cares very little for men except so far as he may use them for a purpose. He believes in government for the masses. He believes in militarism in politics. He looks upon his party as an army and upon the members of his party as so many soldiers. He believes that it is the duty of a soldier to obey orders and ask

no questions. He does not believe that the individual citizen has any business to think for himself. He believes that every subordinate should let his superior do his thinking for him. That is Hannanism pure and simple, and Hannanism has no place in a free government like ours.

General Malone tried that sort of politics in Virginia. It succeeded for a little while, but soon there was a revolt and the organization went to pieces. Militarism, whether in politics or otherwise, can't succeed in this country.

## THE LOVE OF GAIN.

Just before the election the Atlanta Constitution printed a dispatch from a New York correspondent in which he asserted that without a single exception the citizens of that city, and especially its business men, were both torrid and selfish. He declared that New Yorkers were so utterly lacking in patriotism that they would cheerfully bring about a monarchy if there was any money in it for them. He added:

Here the dollar is king. Not only is the dollar placed above the man, but the man, if he happens to live beyond the confines of this great city, is never thought of. Here there is unqualified and absolute devotion to interests, not to principles; principle is never heard of save in the case of the principal of a debt when it becomes due.

The New York Tribune reproduces these remarks of the Constitution's correspondent with some very amiable comments, and it might have reminded the Constitution that a similar charge was recently brought against Atlanta in connection with the Confederate reunion which was held there several years ago. Certain Southern newspapers declared that Atlanta entertained the veterans in no spirit of love for the Confederate cause, but simply and solely for the business that was in it. Naturally the Atlanta papers were indignant at this charge, and it is strange that the Constitution should have permitted its correspondent to say much the same thing about New York.

It is not our purpose to go into any defense of the patriotism of the metropolis, but we submit a few remarks on another line. The recent Presidential campaign was largely a campaign on the part of the Atlanta Constitution and its associates against plutocracy so-called. Newspapers like the Constitution have tried during the past four or five years to make it appear that advocates of the gold standard were, first of all, money-lovers, and that they cared nothing for anything else, being willing to sacrifice the good of the whole people, and even the republic itself, to their sordid desires. Every Democrat who refused to advocate free silver was put down as a money-loving plutocrat, and a novice would have supposed that all the virtue in the country was in the ranks of the free silver party.

We are quite willing to concede that the advocates of free silver, the great majority of them at least, were honestly mistaken in their advocacy of that measure, but we claim also that the advocates of the gold standard, the great majority of them at least, were honestly right. The desire for gain is a human instinct. Some men desire money to such an extent that they are willing to work for it. Others think that they should be enriched by legislation. But the desire is much the same in both classes, and because their methods differ, it will not do to say that the one class is altogether sordid and selfish and that the other class is altogether generous and patriotic.

## FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

The proverb says "If you give a dog a bad name you had as well hang him."

A gentleman in this city, who is endeavoring to secure capital to develop a most prosperous industry in this State, that would add greatly to its taxable values and would give employment to many laborers, showed us the following letter he has received from the vice-president and cashier of one of the largest national banks in the Northwest:

"November 7th, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—I have your favor of the 3d instant, and in reply beg to advise you that I had a promoter from New York here several days ago, and expect to take him with him to-day. I had your matter up with him, and when he learned it was in Virginia, he simply threw up his hands, claiming that there is something in the laws there that is not a protection to outsiders, and that his New York friends are not anxious to make investments in Virginia."

"This is the first intimation I have had that there is anything of that kind in your law, but it may be that we can disabuse the mind of these fellows. I will write you to call to straighten the matter out, and if there is any prospect of being able to do anything with him will advise."

"Yours truly,"

Now this is a perfectly genuine letter. It was not written for effect or to forward any aid. It was written by a business man to a business man in relation to a business matter, from which each hopes to make gain, and states candidly and truthfully a condition with which he had been confronted. Any one can see this letter who will apply to The Times office.

It is vain for Virginians to protest that an impression of this sort does great injustice to Virginia and Virginians. The impression exists, and it is the impression which does us the harm. We are just as much injured by strangers believing things of this sort about us as we would be by the things themselves being facts instead of fancies.

This impression about us has grown out of the efforts made to repudiate our public debt and the seeming attachment of the State since to Bryanism and free silver. It has done us incalculable injury, and is hurting us every day now. Is it not time that the people of Virginia should realize that their true interests lie in the direction of having the world to believe that they are conservative and that they respect property rights, and have good and wise laws which they enforce, rather than to have it believed that they are revolutionary, reactionary, and given over to disorder, tumult and discord for the rights of individuals? It seems to The Times that there is far more to be made out of the latter than out of the former course. There is no hostility in this State against the substantial people of the State to capital. Those who come here from the North, or from any other section, and invest their money will be encouraged and protected by the law, and we ought to make that fact plain to the world so that they will have any doubt about it.

That was a pretty expensive sky-rocket Howard Gould ordered his valet to touch off. But then it was aimed high.

It is said that General Buller in reply-

## THREE REQUISITES TO SUCCESS.



HEALTH—STRENGTH—ENERGY! The man who possesses these can conquer the world. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKY—KEY—the safest and most reliable tonic known—will build up your strength, infuse new energy into your system and keep your health up to the high-water mark. To the overworked professional or business man it is simply indispensable.

It is the only Whisky taxed by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. Refuse substitutes, they are injurious. Suffer from free medical booklet and testimonials. DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

ing to the address surrendering him the freedom of the city of Southampton exhibited great emotion. Probably for the reason that the surrendering of territory to him was such a novel experience.

We are told that Mr. Bryan is now thinking of becoming a Presbyterian minister. Coin Harvey might pass around the contribution plate.

Advocates of 16 to 1 will now probably agree that two wrongs never make a right.

The Boers are unkind to keep postponing that welcome to Lord Roberts in London.

General Buller says that when the history of the South African campaign is fairly written it will be found that the British army covered itself with glory. But the Boers covered a large part of it with mud.

It's a good thing that Arkansas Jones is not called upon to forecast the future of the monitor named for his State, else the craft might be sunk under a tidal wave.

The condition of the country in the Philippines puts the insurgents in the position of "Now you see 'em, now you don't see 'em."

Old man Pettigrew "didn't know it was loaded."

We ask all contemporaries not to discourage Mr. Bryan if he decides to give up 16 to 1. When we see a man getting on the right track we feel like joining in with the Methodist deacon: "Amen, Brother!"

We suppose Chairman Hanna considers his mission achieved. He sees his duty and he done it.—Boston Herald.

When Mr. Hanna reads this tribute to himself he is requested not to analyze the educational feature.

And now comes Mr. Pettigrew with a wish for a new party that "shall be made up of persons discontented with the elements in politics, as a protest against the existing conditions and the political tendency of things." That would make a fine manager.

Woodley and Barker were close competitors for the booty.

When the vote at Adair's precinct was announced against him some cruel person sang: "There's no place like home!"

What grudge against Arkansas did Chicago have in giving up Con Harvey forever?

Crocker's fondness for spending a while in England every year may be accounted for by the fact that they don't know him over there like we do over here.

Mr. Algeid, in insisting that his friends sold out, admits that he's not very choice in the selection of his associates.

It is now said that Jerry Simpson will leave the Populist party. Will Debs be the next to have his eyes opened?

Mr. Croker, having had such hard luck in his election bids, may now increase the price of political patronage.

General Buller's declaration that history will vindicate those who fought in South Africa might apply to private soldiers, but it would take a very imaginative poet laureate who was far from the scene of the disturbance and had plenty of adjectives to spare to let some of the generals down easy.

Admiral Dewey may not now regret that his wife and real estate affairs knocked him out of the Democratic nomination.

An exchange referring to Mr. Bryan says:

It is idle to be wasting sympathy on him, however, for he can come nearer "standing alone" than any other human being who lives beneath the stars.

If he runs again he'll come mighty near doing that very thing.

The Staunton Spectator remarks:

Mr. Bryan made the most magnificent fight ever made by one man for the life of the nation.

He lost his fight, but the nation hasn't yet been the subject for an obituary notice.

If Croker makes that statement the papers are all looking for it would be well to make allowances and believe only so much as is not put in the doubtful column by reason of the man's record.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Mark Twain is inimitable. The older he grows the more delightful his humor becomes. It is but a step from humor to pathos and vice versa, and Mark Twain can step from one to the other so quickly and with such complete surprise that it leaves us at a loss to know what to expect next. He was the most kindly remembrance of those crooked rods, said he. "While all these praises are being uttered of men, I feel that my creditors are being slighted. Praises are due them more than me. In my times of trouble they did not add a single weight to the burden that I had to bear. They treated me well. They said: 'Don't hurry, Mark, don't worry, Mark. We are not anxious about our money.' That is what they said to me."

Everybody was fit to cry over Mr. Twain's troubles and their hearts were stirred by this touching tribute to his creditors, when he threw the whole company into a fit of laughter by exclaiming with great emotion: "Oh, if I could always have that kind of creditors!"

He then went on in his drawing fashion to speak of men and things. "And there is that President of ours," he said. "We

found fault with him and accused him of all kinds of things during the last four years, and then what did we do but turn around the other day and re-elect him, and we gave him enough votes to elect another President. (Cheers.)

"And here is our old friend Roosevelt, the Rough Rider. There is one good thing about our Vice-President—this time he is well known, and in some places, favorably. (Laughter.)

"I have a great affection for Roosevelt. If we could only give him some—some more—more—"

A burst of laughter cut that sentence short, and Mark declared that "that was just what he meant." He "couldn't have said it better."

"And here is our old friend Chauncey Depew." (Bowling to the Senator, who sat at the end of the table.) "What did they do while I was away but take him out of a useful and active business and embalm him as a Senator. No, I am not quibbling."

In conclusion he took a shot at our latest American fad:

"Another thing that has come into existence, I believe, since I've been gone, is the insult on called the Daughters of the Royal Crown. There is an American ideal for you! There is a specialized kind of insanity for you! And thank of it, there is nobody eligible to this society but American descendants of Charles II. Imagine what a fancy product of that old harem that would be, and to think that it still holds out!"

How's that for a fad-crusher? Dear old Mark! How did we get a cog without him for seven long years? We ought to have paid his debts and kept him at home. We would have been a thousand good laughs richer by the transaction.

And Cyrus Walte, who is the charge of conspiracy to defraud, on an indictment found by the grand jury.

Cyrus Walte is a son of the president, and a book-keeper in the employ of L. A. Hunt, who operated a large machine shop and foundry in South Somerset. The indictment charges them with entering into a conspiracy with the cashier and president of the First National Bank to defraud the bank to the amount of \$20,000, and president and cashier made false entries with intent to deceive and cover up the defalcation, and made false statements of the same on June 1st, 1899. Bar was fixed at \$20 each, which was given in all but that of Mr. Hall, the cashier, but it is believed he will be able to secure bonds before to-morrow.

SENSATION IN NASHVILLE.

T. P. Brady Arrested, Charged With Defrauding Bank of \$44,000.

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 12.—The arrest of T. P. Brady, upon a Federal warrant, sworn out by G. W. Watts, cashier of the First National Bank, has stirred up a sensation in Nashville.

The firm of Brady and Brady, composed of J. H. Connor and T. P. Brady, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, made an assignment to-day, and the arrest of Brady followed. In this connection the disappearance last July of W. W. Lea, an individual book-keeper of the First National Bank, is explained.

It appears that book-keeper Lea left on his vacation July 15th last, and at the expiration of his two weeks' rest failed to return to his desk. Lea had been a trusted employee of the institution for over twenty-two years, and his failure to return upon the date set caused little concern among the bank officials, but as the days rolled on without tidings from Brady, the two men began an investigation of his bank affairs.

ROOSEVELT IN ALBANY.

Will Render Decision on the Van Wyck Case Probably To-day.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Governor Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, arrived here from New York City to-night.

The governor said he was glad to get down to Albany, and that he expected to remain about a week. Asked when he would take up the Lee trust matter, relative to Mayor Van Wyck's holdings of stock in the American Ice Company, the Governor said he would come to an understanding with Attorney General Davies at the Executive Mansion concerning the charge, and would probably make known his decision to-morrow.

INDICTMENT AGAINST DEWEY.

Motion Asking its Dismissal was Made Yesterday.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 12.—Deputy State Attorney General John S. Hedges appeared before Recorder Croft to-day and made a motion asking for dismissal of the indictment against Chief-of-Police Dewey, charged with violating the election law.

Abraham L. Kulis, Dewey's counsel, concurred in the motion.

The Recorder took the papers and reserved decision.

MONEY FOR THE WAR.

Parliament Has Been Convened to Make Appropriation.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Parliament has been convened on account of the necessity of money for war. Considering the enormous majority they obtained at the general election, it is hoped the ministers will firmly resist any tendency to waste time in sham debates.

Senator Davis Wins.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 12.—The condition of Senator Davis took a decided turn for the worse to-day, inflammation of the kidneys having developed.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Work of Survey to Begin as Soon as Winter Snow Disappears.

(By Associated Press.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., November 12.—It is said that a letter has been received here from Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, stating that Canadian and American surveyors will officially locate the boundary line in the disputed territory comprising the valuable Mount Baker mining district. This work is to be begun as soon as the winter snow disappears.

Dominion Surveyor Donne has reported that, after investigation, he believes all the rich mines of the district, hitherto supposed to be well over the American boundary, are really in Canadian territory.

All of the mines in the disputed district are owned by Americans, who maintain that their property is located in the United States, but they have taken the precaution of also recording their claims in Canada.

EMPEROR A PRISONER.

Officials Bowed for Accepting Secret Message from Him.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Naives from Han Kow say that the Emperor beheaded a number of telegraph officials, who accepted a secret message from Emperor Kwan Shu to Count von Waldsee, informing him that he (the Emperor) was being kept a prisoner and was unable to return to Peking. They also say that other executions occurred in connection with the matter."

COTTON CROP DAMAGED.

Heavy Frost Reported in Texas—Little Remains Unfaded.

(By Associated Press.)

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Nov. 12.—A heavy frost is reported from the northern border of Texas deep into South Texas, which has cut short the cotton crop remaining

Fourquaren, Temple &amp; Co. &amp; Fourquaren, Temple &amp; Co.

## Colored Dress Stuffs

(CORRECT, BUT NOT COSTLY.)

HERE price and worth is economically balanced, and tone and style—excellence, is at every point along the scale. Prices that are too low to bring good service are out of our circuit, and our highest figures are much beneath their striking quality accompaniment. Apply the test to these:

Homespun, 54 inches, all-wool, Oxfords, brown, best, tan, per yard.....	\$1.00	Hairline Suitings, Oxford Cheviots, 46 inches all wool, per yard.....	50c
Oxford Suitings, heavy all-wool, special value, per yard.....	\$1.25	Lansdowns, tints for house-gowns, eight colorings, per yard.....	\$1.25
Broadcloth, very fine, 54 inches, all-wool, shades, per yard.....	\$1.50	Tailors' Broadcloths and Kerseys, grays, tans, blues, per yard, \$2.25 to \$2.50.....	\$2.50
Gray Vicuna Suiting, 46 inches, all-wool, special price.....	49c	Striped French Flannels, four pieces, 75c grade, special price.....	49c

## Worthy Silks, Specially Priced.

We can't always show you great wonders in silk bargains, but we do almost always have something here above the average that would be wonderful at most other places. We have a few of the latter to offer you to-day—Silks that are Silks, Silks that are sound, worthy of our store and worthy of your confidence. Investigate this short-mention.

Fancy Striped and Corded Taffetas, 50c quality, special per yard.....	50c	Colored Striped Taffetas, extra good, \$1 quality, special per yard.....	75c
Black Corded Satins, 20 inches wide, \$1 quality, special per yard.....	75c	Colored Taffetas, extra heavy, 50 inches wide, \$1.25 quality, special per yard.....	98c
Plaid Taffetas, heavy, extra fine, \$1.50 quality, special per yard.....	\$1.00	Colored Silk Poplins, any shade, \$1 quality, special per yard.....	75c
"Defender" Black Silk Waist Lining, best for wear, special per yard.....	85c	Black Satin Duchesne, 20 inches wide, all silk, special, price per yard.....	75c

## Buttons and Dress Trimmings.

The daintiest and dressiest fancy effects now in high favor, a gleam of gold and the shimmer of pearls to add charm and brightness to the grandest gowns; buttons are as fashion besieged; they are here in gilt, silver and all sorts of imitation gems. L'Aiglon are raging, also medallion and coin effects—other garniture see these, very new.

Polero Jackets of Renaissance Lace or Fish Scale applique, very pretty and very well, each \$12.00 to \$15.00.....	\$18.00	Boteros in Applique Lace, Silk Applique, in white, ecru or black, splendid designs, each \$3.75 to \$5.00.....	\$5.50
New Persian Bands, light or dark shadings, per yard, \$2.00 to \$2.50.....	\$2.50	Gold Buttons and Braids, any widths, 5c per yard to.....	\$2.50

## Blankets and Other Bed Coverings.

That bring cozy comfort when breezes are bleak—these big soft, fluffy, warm-looking ones. The temperature of the last few days has stirred up the demand which we anticipated when we bought months ago—the splendid values mentioned beneath. Now blanket-buying will be eager, these kinds to prove it, and these prices to reaffirm.

White Wool Blankets, 10-1 size, good weight, per pair.....	\$3.50	White Wool Blankets, 10-1 size, very heavy, per pair.....	\$4.00
White Wool Blankets, 11-1 size, heavy and durable, per pair.....	\$4.50	White Wool Blankets, 11-1 size, extra heavy, per pair.....	\$5.00
White Wool Blankets, 12-1 size, very fine, per pair.....	\$6.00	California Blankets, 11-1 size, very fine, per pair \$7.00 to.....	\$10.00
California Blankets, 12-1 size, excellent quality, per pair \$8.00 to.....	\$15.00	Gray or Red Wool Blankets, full sizes, \$8.50 per pair to.....	\$7.00
Elberdown Quilts, fine satine linings, each \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and.....	\$8.00	Laminated Cotton Comfortables, \$2.00 each to \$2.50; Cotton Filled, \$1.00 to.....	\$2.00

## Fourquaren, Temple &amp; Co.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Annual Convention Assembles in Birmingham, Ala.

(By Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 12.—The annual convention of the Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada will assemble here